

Optical Control of Spatial Riemann Waves and Burgers' Equation Dynamics

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Simple Riemann waves (RWs), solutions of the Inviscid Burgers' Equation (IBE), are of fundamental importance to study shock formation in different physical frameworks beyond hydrodynamics [1]. Recently, RW signatures in time domain have been reported in the context of nonlinear optical fibres [2-4]. Nevertheless, only limited control was demonstrated on the propagation of these peculiar optical pulses [5]. Here, we describe a method to control the nonlinear dynamics of their spatial counterpart, i.e., Riemann beams (RBs). Such RBs can be theoretically generated with arbitrary trajectories, by properly engineering an external potential and the application of an initial phase profile on the beam. In particular, we study shifted RBs, whose transversal shock position can be controlled, even in the absence of any external potential. Figures 1 (a,b) illustrate the dynamical control achievable for two different cases of RBs. During propagation, a pre-chirped Gaussian beam maintains a constant peak intensity, and undergoes a progressive steepening of its trailing edge up to a near-vertical front at $z = 10$ mm (shock distance). Figure 1(a) shows a shifted Gaussian RB, generated by the inclusion of a linear phase shift α . In Fig. 1(b), the external potential function and the initial phase are designed to guide the Gaussian RB along a sinusoidal path $T(z)$ – as detailed in caption. Numerical simulations with the nonlinear Schrodinger equation (NLSE) of nonlinear beam evolution show a good agreement with IBE predictions. Experimentally, we report the first observation of shifted RBs, obtained by injecting an input Gaussian RB into a 1cm-long cuvette filled with m-cresol/nylon thermal solution as shown in the setup of Fig. 1(c). The experimental results illustrated in Fig. 1(d) are in a good agreement with analytical predictions. Our work opens up new possibilities for the control and tailoring of nonlinear beams as well as the study of spatial RWs dynamics in general.

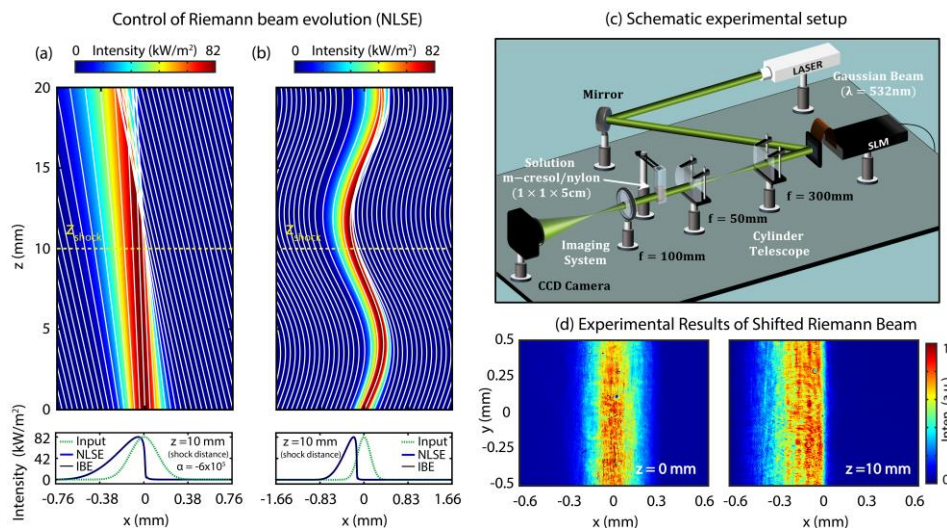


Fig. 1 NLSE simulations demonstrating the controlled propagation of Gaussian RBs over 2 cm of m-cresol/nylon thermal solution (a) without (shifted RB: $\alpha = -6 \times 10^5$) and (b) with (sinusoidal RB: $T(z) = 3.4 \times 10^{-4} \sin(400z)$ and $\alpha = -4 \times 10^5$) the contribution of an external potential. The input RB is tailored to exhibit the formation of a shock formation at $z = 10$ mm (Parameters: Gaussian beam with 82 W/m² peak intensity and 240 μ m waist propagating in an m-cresol/nylon solution: $n_0 = 1.54$, $n_2 = -1.6 \times 10^{-5}$ W/cm² at $\lambda = 532$ nm). Numerical results are compared with the characteristic lines obtained analytically from the IBE (white lines). (c) Experimental setup employed to generate shifted RBs. (d) Transverse intensity patterns showing the formation of the shifted RB in a 10 mm-long nonlinear m-cresol/nylon thermal solution.

References

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